

**Subject- S. S. T    Class-7    Topic- Democracy and Equality**  
**Learn and Write**

### Exercise

Use Cordova Smart Class Software on the smart board in class to do these exercises.

1. Choose the correct options.

(a) Democracy promotes

(i) Inequality

(iii) Fundamental Rights

(b) In India, right to vote is given to

(i) Rich

(iii) Educated

(ii) Equality

(iv) Differentiation

(ii) Males

(iv) All adult citizens

2. Match the columns.

(a) Right to choose one's representatives

(b) Right to trade and consumption

(c) Right to equal opportunities and respect

(i) economic democracy

(ii) social democracy

(iii) political democracy

3. What is meant by 'Administration of Law'?

What is Universal Adult Franchise?

5. What is secularism?

6. How does the Indian Constitution define Right to Equality?

### Additional Questions For Practice

**A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.**

1. .... is one of the most important elements of a democratic set-up.

(a) Equality

(c) Secularism

☒ (b) Monarchy

☐ (d) Republic

2. .... Democracy is the Right to Trade and Consumption.

(a) Political

(c) Social

☐ (b) Economic

☐ (d) Religious

3. The Constitution of India forbids .....

(a) equality

(c) fraternity

☐ (b) untouchability

☐ (d) equality

**B. Fill in the blanks.**

1. .... Democracy means the right to choose one's representatives.

2. All citizens have .... rights.

3. The people with disabilities should be given .... treatment.

4. Directive Principles act like guidelines for the ....

**C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.**

1. Treating everyone equally is the core feature of democracy.

2. In a democracy, all the citizens are not given the Right to Vote.

3. Every citizen can access parks, hotels and shops without any restriction.

T

#### D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. Who can participate actively in a democracy? P-82  
3. What do the Directive Principles aim to make India? P-85

#### E. Short Answer Questions

1. What are the core features of democracy? P-82  
2. Define political equality. P-85  
3. How are opportunities provided to the deprived sections of the society?

#### F. Long Answer Questions

1. What is democracy? How is India a democratic country? Explain. P-82, 83  
2. Why are Directive Principles important? P-82

#### ACTIVITY

#### Exercise

1. Choose the correct options.  
(a) (ii) Equality (b) (iv) All adult citizens
  2. Match the columns.  
(a) (iii) political democracy  
(b) (i) economic democracy  
(c) (ii) social democracy
  3. 'Administration of Law' is the foundation of democracy. Treating everyone equally and upholding the dignity of fellow citizens are the core features of democracy.
  4. Any Indian citizen of 18 years of age and above has the right to cast his/her vote and choose a government of his/her choice. This is known as Universal Adult Franchise.
  5. Secularism implies that the country has no official religion of its own. It states that all religions are equal before the law.
  6. Right to equality means that all the people are equal and that no individual should be discriminated on the basis of caste, creed, religion, gender, tribe, economic status or education.
- Indian Constitution ensures equality:
- All people are equal in the eyes of law, be it the President or any ordinary citizen, everyone has to abide by the laws laid down in the Constitution.
  - The Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of caste, creed, religion, sex, disability or place of birth.
  - Every citizen can access shops, hotels, parks and places of amusement without any restriction.
  - To promote equal service prospects, there is a provision that grants



- equality of opportunity in matters of public employment to any office under the government.
- To include people with disabilities in the mainstream, the government enacted a law in 1995. It ensures them equal treatment and free education. It emphasises that all public buildings should be disabled-friendly.
  - No law or judgement can be passed against the Fundamental Right to Equality. Anyone found violating this right can be questioned in the court of law by filing Public Interest Litigation.

### Additional Questions For Practice

#### A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) – Tick (✓) the correct options.

1. (a) Equality      2. (b) Economic      3. (b) untouchability

#### B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Political      2. equal
3. equal      4. policy-makers

#### C. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements.

1. T      2. F      3. T

#### D. Very Short Answer Questions

1. All adult citizens regardless of their caste, religion, gender or class enjoy the right to participate actively in a democracy.
2. No law or judgement can be passed against the Fundamental Right to Equality. Anyone found violating this right can be questioned in the court of law by filing Public Interest Litigation.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy aim to make India a welfare state where every citizen has equal opportunity and there is equal distribution of wealth.

#### E. Short Answer Questions

1. Active participation by the citizens, freedom to express one's opinion, resolving conflicts through consensus and consultation, equality and justice are the core features of a democracy.
2. In a democracy, all adult citizens regardless of their caste, religion, gender or class enjoy the right to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise which means that all adult citizens have the right to cast their vote and choose their representatives. It is based on the principle of 'one person one vote' and each vote has equal value.
3. Indian government has given a lot of priority to women, deprived and less privileged sections of the society. Seats have been



reserved for these sections of the society in the government offices. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given reservation in the Parliament, State Assemblies and various government jobs.

#### F. Long Answer Questions

1. Democracy is the most popular form of government in the world. It is a system of government in which all the people of a country can vote to elect their representatives. Active participation by the citizens, freedom to express one's opinion, resolving conflicts through consensus and consultation, equality and justice are the main features of a democracy. Equality is the most important element of a democratic set up.

'Administration of law' is the foundation of democracy. Treating everyone equally and upholding the dignity of fellow citizens are the core features of a democracy.

The Indian Constitution recognises that all people are equal and that no individual should be discriminated on the basis of caste, creed, religion, gender, tribe, economic status or education.

2. In India, citizens are expected to perform certain duties laid down by the Constitution. The government is also expected to meet certain ideals and follow certain directions. These principles are laid down in the form of Directive Principles of State Policy.

These principles contain idealistic aims and aspirations that act like guidelines and goals for the policy-makers at both centre and state level. These principles aim to make India a welfare state where every citizen has equal opportunity and there is equal distribution of wealth.